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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/808,189	03/24/2004	Kie Ahn	400.085US03	4567
27073	7590	10/17/2005	EXAMINER	
LEFFERT JAY & POLGLAZE, P.A. P.O. BOX 581009 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55458-1009			PHAM, LONG	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/808,189	AHN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Long Pham	2814

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-87 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 46-87 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) 2 and 27 is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 24 March 2004 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/24/04.  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date.   .  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other:   .

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Election/Restrictions*

Applicant's election without traverse of claims 1-45 in the reply filed on 07/28/05 is acknowledged.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 12-16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Park et al. (US publication 2001/0024860).

With respect to claims 1 and 18, Park et al. teach a aluminum oxide layer having a surface that has silicon or dopant material filled pores or voids. See [0019].

Further with respect to claims 1 and 18, the process limitation "wherein the dopant material is applied to the ... throughout the aluminum oxide layer" has not been given patentable weight in present device claim.

Further with respect to claims 1 and 18 , Park et al teach that the dopant material is not dispersed throughout the aluminum oxide layer.

With respect to claim 3, the process and/or product-by-process limitation "wherein the aluminum oxide layer is formed by a method .... ion-beam-assisted deposition" has not been given patentable weight in present device claim.

With respect to claim 4, the product-by-process and/or process limitation "wherein a degree of porosity of the aluminum oxide layer... and plasma activation" has not been given patentable weight in present device claim.

With respect to claim 5, the product-by-process and/or process limitation "wherein a degree of porosity of the aluminum oxide layer... with oxygen ions during formation" has not been given patentable weight in present device claim.

With respect to claims 12-16, the limitations recited therein are process and/or product-by-process limitations and have not been given patentable weight.

With respect to claims 17 and 25, Park et al. teach that the thickness of dopant material is less than or equal the diameter of the pores or voids.

Further with respect to claim 18, the process limitation "wherein the aluminum oxide layer ... physical vapor deposition techniques" has not been given patentable weight in present device claim.

With respect to claims 19, 23, and 24, the limitations recited therein are process and/or product-by-process limitations and have not been given patentable weight.

Claims 26, 28-30, 37-40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Weldon et al. (US publication 2004/0190215).

With respect to claim 26, Weldon et al. teach a dielectric layer comprising a aluminum oxide layer having dielectric material or titanium oxide embedded pores.

Further with respect to claim 26, the process or product-by-process limitation "wherein the dopant material is embedded in the pores of the aluminum oxide layer ... of an oxide form and nitride form" has not been given patentable weight.

Further with respect to claim 26, Weldon et al. further teach that the dopant material or titanium oxide is not dispersed throughout the aluminum oxide layer.

With respect to claims 28-30 and 37-40, the limitations recited therein are product-by-process and/or process limitations and have not been given patentable weight.

With respect to claim 42, Park et al. teach that the thickness of dopant material is less than or equal the diameter of the pores or voids.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6-7, 8-11, 20, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Park et al. (US publication 2001/0024860).

With respect to claims 6 ,7, and 20, Park et al. fail to teach the ranges for the packing density of the aluminum oxide layer.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to determine the workable or optimal values or ranges for the packing density of the aluminum oxide layer through routine experimentation and optimization to obtain optimal or desired device performance because it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges of a result-effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP 2144.05.

With respect to claims 8-11 and 21-22, Park et al. fail to teach the ranges for the dopant material weight.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to determine the workable or optimal values or ranges for the dopant material weight through routine experimentation and optimization to obtain optimal or desired device performance because it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges of a result-effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP 2144.05.

Claims 31-32, 33-36, 41, and 43-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weldon et al. (US publication 2004/0190215).

With respect to claims 31-32, Park et al. fail to teach the ranges for the packing density of the aluminum oxide layer.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to determine the workable or optimal values or ranges for the packing density of the aluminum oxide layer through routine experimentation and optimization to obtain optimal or desired device performance because it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges of a result-effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP 2144.05.

With respect to claims 33-36, Park et al. fail to teach the ranges for the dopant material weight.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to determine the workable or optimal values or ranges for the dopant material weight through routine experimentation and optimization to obtain optimal or desired device performance because it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges of a result-

effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP 2144.05.

With respect to claim 41, the limitation recited therein is produc-by-process and/or process limitation and has not been given patentable weight.

With respect to claims 43, 44, and 45, Weldon et al. fail to teach using the dielectric layer as a gate dielectric of a MOS or floating gate MOS and a dielectric of a capacitor.

However, the use of dielectric as gate dielectric or capacitor dielectric is well-known.

#### ***Double Patenting***

Claims 1-45 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-51 of U.S. Patent No. 6,858,865. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-51 of U.S. Patent No. 6,858,865 teach the inventions of claims 1-45.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 2 and 27 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Long Pham whose telephone number is 571-272-1714. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Frid, 10am to 5pm.

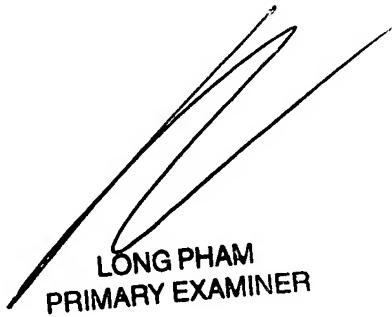
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on 571-272-1705. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LP



LONG PHAM  
PRIMARY EXAMINER